से बटने वाली वस्तुओं पर सबसे पहले सवाल पूछा था सूरजेवाला साहब ने उसका जवाब नहीं आया कि कुल सप्लाई कब उपलब्ध होगी ? दुकानों पर जब कस्टमर जाता है तो उसको एक-चौथाई सप्लाई उपलब्ध होती है । यानी चीनी मिलेगी और चावल नहीं मिलेगा ।

उपसभापति : इससे सम्बन्धित सवाल कीजिए । No, it is not.

श्री एस०एस० आहलुवालिया : इसी से जुड़ा है । दिग्विजय सिंह जी ने कहा कि यह कीमत बढ़ायेंगे क्योंकि कार्टेज लगता है । जो सामान गोडाउन से दुकान पर जाता है उस पर कार्टेज लगता है । उसके लिए अलग से गाड़ी लेनी पड़ती है । वह फ्रेट जो एक्सैस लगता है कहां से लिया जाएगा ? उसका प्रभाव कास्ट आफ प्रोडेक्शन पर पड़ता है । वह चार्जेज कहां से आएंगे ? वह फ्रेट को सब्सिडाइज्ड करते हैं क्या ? इसीलिए यह सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है । मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से हमने टोटल कितने राज्यों को किन-किन क्षेत्रों के कितने ब्लाक, कितने डिस्ट्रिक्ट आइडेंटीफाई किये हैं और उसमें सबसे कम पापुलेशन किस राज्य को कवर करते हैं ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : This question does not arise out of it. No, I am sorry. This question is totally on the increase of the price. Ask your question. I have another question. Let me go to other people.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA : Madam, if this PDS covers an area where the purchasing power of the people is not to purchase PDS products, then how are you going to solve it ? That is my question. I want to know about it. I belong to Bihar. They have covered drought-prone areas under the PDS. They have not covered flood-prone areas under it. Why have they not covered flood-prone areas under it ? Every year we are facing floods. Half of the State is suffering from floods. I would like to know from the Minister whether they are going to cover flood prone areas under it or not.

SHRI A.K. ANTONY : In our anxiety to cover the areas where really poor people live, in 1990-91 the Central Government introduced RPDS. There are 1752 blocks selected under the RPDS. All these blocks are selected as per the recomendations of various State Governments. On our own we did no select any block. All these blocks were selected by the State Government concerned. In these blocks we are giving PDS articles, especially wheat and rice at fifty rupees less per quintal than normal price. In this way we are trying to look after the interest of the really weakers sections of the people.

Cost of Coal mining in India

*150. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) what is the cost of coal-mining in India in comparison to other world countries ;

(b) whether Government propose to improve the efficiency of Coal mining in India ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Cost of Coal mining in India

(a) Average cost of production of net saleable raw coal for Coal India Limited for the year 1992-93 was Rs. 334.21 per tonne (Provisional). The average cost for Sigareni Collieries Company Ltd. for 1992-93 was Rs. 491.98 per tonne. Most of the producers treat cost of production as confidential and do not readily divulge it. As such no reliable data about cost of production in other countries is abailable.

(b) and (c) Steps have been taken to improve efficiency in various operational areas as follows :

(i) Improvement in equipment utilisation in opencast through :

Improved facilities for repair, maintenance, standardisation of equipment, indigenisation etc. Better availability of HEMM, expeditious erection & commissioning of equipment, spare parts depots. Condition monitoring by manufactures.

Monitoring of equipment performance by better communication & control.

(ii) Imrpoving operational practices in opencast mines by better fragmentation, proper haul road, bench formation, hot-seat changt, mobile canteen vans, transportation of workers, etc.

(iii) Modernisation & rationalisation in underground mines for improvement in productivity.

(iv) Rationalisation of man power through implementation of voluntary retirement scheme.

(v) Providing computerised "total mine management" system in selected mines.

(vi) Providing intensive training facilities for executives & workers for upgradation of skills.

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान : मैडम, मंत्री जी ने मेरे सवाल के जवाब को ऐसा लगता है कि एफिसिएन्सी के संबंध में जैसे छिपा कर रखने की कोशिश की है । एफिसिएन्सी देश को बताने की बहुत जरूरत है कि कोयला निकालने की एफिसिएन्सी क्या है और यह कहना कि पता न हीं है कि वर्ल्ड मार्केट में और दूसरे देशों में एफिसिएन्सी क्या है, यह ठीक नहीं है । मैं इनसे यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतनी इनएफिसिएन्सी जो इस वक्त कोयला निकलने की है जिसकी वजह से 1145 करोड़ रुपयों का कोयला बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है इस इफिसिएन्सी का इम्प्रूव करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं और दूसरे मुल्कों से इसका क्या कम्पेरिजन है ?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : Madam, there is no inefficiency and the answer is clear. So far as the cost of production is concerned, other countries, who are producing coal, keep it as a trade secret. They don't want to disclose it to the world. Then in most of the placaes they operate private mines. Therefore, there is no official publication of the cost of production of coal. However, but wden our officers visited various countries they found out certain information which shows that our efficiency is no less than the efficiency worldwide. In Germany cost of production is Rs. 4645 to Rs. 5575 per tonne. In United Kingdom, it is Rs. 1655 to Rs. 1890. In France it is Rs. 3230 to Rs. 3770. In Australia it is Rs. 420 to Rs. 740. So far as India is concerned, the average cost of production of the CIL is Rs. 334.21 and in the case of SCCL, it is Rs. 391.98. Therefore, there is no question of any inefficiency on the part of the CIL.

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान : मैडम, इस वक्त कोयले की डिमान्ड और सप्लाई में गैप है जिसकी वजह से कोयला ब्लैक मार्केट में जा रहा है । डिमान्ड 188 मिलियन टन की है और सप्लाई 169 मिलियन टन के आस पास है । इतना जो सप्लाई में गैप है, अगर इतनी इफिसिएन्सी कोयला निकालने की मंत्री जी की है तो यह जो सप्लाई और डिमान्ड में गैप है इसको आप पूरा क्यों नहीं करते हैं ताकि लोगों को कोयला पूरी कीमत पर और ठीक कीमत पर मिले और उनको ब्लैक में न जाना पड़े जिसमें ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और करप्शन बढ़ रहा है, इस बारे में मंत्री जी क्या कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : Madam, there is no gap in demand and supply in respect of general coal, except in respect of some type of a coal, i.e. High grade coal, washed coal, which is required for manufacture of steel some of which is being improved. We have enough of coal. Previously there were allegations of black-market in coal. But there is no such complaint now. If the hon. Member knows about any place where black-marketing of

coal is taking placae, he may bring it to my notice. We shall certainly look into it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Question hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Regular inspections of Super Bazar Branches

*141. SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision to conduct regular inspections of the branches of the Super Bazar ;

(b) if so, the details of such inspections carried out during the last three years in each branch including the Main branch and control room ;

(c) nature of irregularities detected and the action taken against those found guilty ;

(d) whether cases of the gross irregularities have also come to the notice of Government ;

(e) if so, the corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to remedy the situation ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI A. K ANTONY) : (a) to (f) Inspection of branches and other areas of Super Bazar including the main branch are carried out from time to time by the General Manager and other Officers of Super Bazar. Inspection of branches and mobile vans are also conducted on regular basis by certain specified Inspecting Officers. The details of inspection conducted by the Inspecting Officers during the last three years are as under :—

Year	No of Branches/ Mobile Vans Inspected
1990-91	238
1991-92	221
1992-93	127

Super Bazar has reported that irregularities like stock shortages, overcharging, theft and mis-appropriation and mis-demeanour have been detected. Disciplinary action by way of imposition of major and minor penalties regarding removal and dismissal from service, demotion, reduction in grade, Censure, warning, stoppage of increments etc. recovery from salary for stock shortages and administrative action by way of transfer etc. is taken against erring officials. Cases of gross irregularities are also referred to the police. In addition Management of Super Bazar also take corrective steps to ensure that such irregularities do not recur.

कोयले की ढुलाई

*142. श्री कलाश नारायण सारंग : क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश की खदानों से निकाला गया कोयला राज्य के अन्य भागों के साथ-साथ सीमावर्ती राज्यों को भी सप्लाई किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या कोयले की ढुलाई से खराब हो गयी सड़कों में सुधार करने तथा उनका रख-रखाव करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजे गए हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजीत कुमार पांजा) : (क) जी हां। मध्य प्रदेश में उत्पादित किए गए कोयले की आपूर्ति राज्य के